

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

A SHARP DEBATE IN THE REICHTAG.

RICHTER, BACHEN AND STOCKER REPLY TO LIEBKNECHT AND BEBEL—SLOW WORK OF THE ARMY BILL COMMITTEE.

THE CHOLERA—AMERICANS IN BERLIN—RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—For five successive days during the last week of the Reichstag, a sharp debate on the merits and demerits of Socialism was held. No special resolution was involved, yet the debate assumed the proportions of an important political event through a series of interesting phases, at first of small apparent moment, but rapidly developing into a general battle, which excited all parties and arrested the attention of the whole country. Herr Liebknecht opened the debate with an oration in which he claimed, in usual but not in unusual manner, that no real danger to the individual State was a matter of redemption for the individual State, but for society. Herr Bachem, a member of the Centre, called Herr Liebknecht's exposition mere phrases, leaving untouched the practical question of how Socialism could reconstitute society. The contrast between the rich and the poor, said Herr Bachem, could only be minimized by Christian activities. Herr Liebknecht boasted of the speedy eventual triumph of Socialism, and reproached the Reichstag for indulging in an academic debate as a diversion from the work of the Reichstag. He declared that the party made war upon states, and did not dream of organizing a new politico-social State.

RICHTER SCORES SOCIALIST LEADERS.

Herr Richter, Freisinnliche, evoked enthusiasm by one of the best speeches ever heard from him. He poured scorn upon Socialism as a fraud on the masses, and upon the socialist leaders as self-appointed apostles of the oppressed, which they defied. He said that among thinking men socialist theories were bankrupt. The socialist was possible, yet they continued to preach them in order to preserve their influence on the masses.

STOCKER REPLIES TO LIEBKNECHT.

Pastor Stocker, replying to Herr Liebknecht, declared that the Socialists were far from achieving a triumph. They were, indeed, at the end of their resources. The working classes were finding out the hollowness of their theories and the worthless character of their leaders.

HERR BEBEL GETS THE WORST OF IT.

The debate was attended with several exchanges of acrimonious language. On one occasion Herr Bebel, stung by the sarcasm of Herr Richter, jumped up and shouted: "If the citizens of our Socialist State did not obey we would refuse them bread."

"Ah," said Herr Richter, "you would force them to work under the penalty of death by starvation."

The reply was greeted with applause in all parts of the House.

SLOW PROGRESS ON THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee on the Army bill is proceeding so slowly with its work that the bill is not likely to come up for the second reading until after the Easter recess.

CHOLERA STAMPE OUT AT HALLE.

The cholera visitation at Halle has died out. Professor Pfuhl, of the Government Hygiene Bureau, returned to Berlin to-day, leaving his colleague, Dr. Zenthorfer, in Halle as Government representative. Speaking at a parting banquet in Halle last evening, Dr. Pfuhl congratulated the Councilors and medical men present upon the success of their efforts to stamp out the plague. He said that the cholera had been stamped out at Halle, and that the water of the River Saale afforded special facilities for the spread of the disease.

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. Kemper, a special health officer of the United States, has just arrived in Berlin after a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nuremberg. He told a newspaper representative to-day that he was confident that the present year would witness a fierce outbreak of cholera all over the Continent, and that instead of being sporadic, as in 1892, the plague would sweep the whole of Europe. Dr. Kemper related an ominous incident connected with his visit to a certain large town, the name of which he declined to reveal for his official report. He asked the local health officer to take him to the worst slum in the town. "There is none," said the officer; "every slum and fever hole has been cleared out." Dr. Kemper then took the officer to a certain back alley, the sight and smell of which made him feel that the plague was here. He said that he had seen the plague in the hands of the local health officer, and that he had seen the plague in the hands of the local health officer. He said that he had seen the plague in the hands of the local health officer, and that he had seen the plague in the hands of the local health officer.

AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENTS IN BERLIN.

The American colony in Berlin has been lively during the week with nightly entertainments. First came a ball and private theatricals, and then a series of symphonies, at which "Hörner's" "Unexpected Guest" was admirably played by the Misses Kate and Mary Holt, of New York; Mr. Willard and Dr. Symmes. Another event was a dance given by the Misses N. R. Holt, of Cleveland, and the Misses N. R. Holt, of Cleveland. The dance was given at the Hotel de Ville, at which the Emperor and Empress held court. The dance was given at the Hotel de Ville, at which the Emperor and Empress held court.

THE CAZEMONT NOT TO VISIT PARIS.

The German Foreign Office has been gratified by the news from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Giers, had declined to visit Paris this year. The German Foreign Office has been gratified by the news from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Giers, had declined to visit Paris this year.

MAJOR GEORGE W. MCLEAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

HE IS SUFFERING FROM PNEUMONIA—THE CRISIS IN THE DISEASE NOT YET REACHED. Major George W. McLean, for many years Receiver of Taxes and commander of the Old Guard, was attacked with pneumonia several days ago, and now lies in a critical condition. Major McLean took a severe cold at a reception which he attended on February 3, and on the next night was attacked with pneumonia. He refused at first to call in a physician, and tried to cure himself with simple remedies. On Thursday, however, his condition became so alarming that he summoned Dr. Arthur T. Hills, of No. 455 Fifth-ave., who has since been in attendance.

Dr. Hills and Dr. E. G. Janeway held a consultation at the bedside of Major McLean last night. Later Dr. Hills said: "My patient is now resting comfortably and there is no present danger. His disease, as you know, is pneumonia, but I do not think that the crisis will be reached before Monday at the earliest."

HUNDREDS OF ANGRY INDIANS RIOTING.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT WHO WAS TO MEET AND PAY THEM SNOWBOUND—RUMORS OF A MASSACRE.

Deer River, Minn., Feb. 11.—Several hundred Indians have been rioting here for three or four hours, using knives and clubs. Many of them were wounded, and probably two or three killed, though nobody at the Agency dares go near them. There are rumors of a massacre, and none of the whites will sleep to-night. L. L. Vance, the post-trader, has lost all control of the savages. A week ago the Indians were told that they would be paid by the Government here at noon to-day. When they arrived here this morning and found that no agent had appeared they were furious. The explanation that heavy snowstorms had prevented the agent from coming to Deer River did not satisfy them, and after filling up on bad whiskey, they took possession of the town.

THE CHOLERA.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE MEASURE ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

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After discussion the amendment was agreed to, yeas, 42; nays, 7 (Messrs. Lodge, Rice, Caffery, Camden, Gray, Morgan and Sawyer).

Mr. George offered another amendment giving to sailors on vessels engaged in interstate commerce and to railroad employees the right to recover damages for injuries resulting from carelessness, neglect or unskillful act or omission on the part of his master, employer, or fellow servant.

Mr. Rice protested against the application of such a rule to ships, and said that, under it, no ship-owner would continue to hold such property.

Mr. George thereupon modified his amendment by omitting all reference to sailors and confining it to railroad employees.

Mr. Callahan (in charge of the bill) moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Hearst moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to an amendment appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to execute the law. He stated as the reason for his motion that if the bill contained an appropriation it would have, in the House, to be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and its final passage thereby endangered. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered and the amendment was rejected.

The substitute for this amended was passed—yeas, 39; nays, 10. It now goes back to the House. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Lodge, Rice, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Sawyer, Stewart and Van Dusen.

A conference on the disagreeing vote was asked, and Messrs. Callahan, Wilson and Harris were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

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Washington, Feb. 11.—Mr. Colne, the Secretary of the American Committee, was again put on the witness stand this morning by the Panama Investigation Committee, the other witnesses having fled before the committee. Mr. Colne testified that he had not seen the books for four years and that he could not explain the meaning of certain numbers, similar in character to the numbers to denote pages in ledgers, usually used in "Mottet" account books. Witness said that it could not refer to a ledger, for none was kept. An order system had been adopted, and it was possible that it might refer to a ledger.

Representative Geary evidently thought it possible that the numbers might really refer to dollars and that they either represented the amount actually paid, while another amount was put under the regular dollar mark, or else that they represented the amount turned in and the other the amount actually spent.

In the Ingersoll account, Geary said that there was \$5,000 marked down, and two numbers there amounted to 15,750. Under the head of "petty cash" there was \$200 down and also the number "22" was marked in the account.

Geary asked if \$22 was not the amount actually expended and the other the amount turned in. The witness asserted that this theory was not plausible, for good, and the number might refer to something else.

Mr. Geary said that when the financial statement was submitted to Paris it was accompanied by a letter. A letter book was kept. He understood it was now in possession of counsel. They were Mr. Livingston, Lynde Stearns and one of the firm of Seligman.

The committee then got into a discussion over the failure of witnesses to appear. The statement of the officer of the House showed that a number of New-York witnesses had been subpoenaed to be present Tuesday, and that subsequently Mr. Board had been subpoenaed to be present today, with all his books and papers, and to produce to counsel all the documents which he had under the circumstances, and it was suggested that warrants be asked of the House for witnesses, and also that the committee go to Indiana and examine ex-Secretary Thompson.

Mr. Geary said that Mr. Thompson was evidently the man who had transacted the business, who could throw the most light on affairs, and who handled the money, Seligman being merely the banker. He asked, and the committee agreed, that the committee should be heard to confirm or refute his testimony. Mr. Colne said to the committee that Mr. Thompson knew scarcely anything about the accounts, and that he (Colne) attended to them, of course submitting a statement to Mr. Thompson when he came into the office three or four times a year.

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Mr. Powers, of Vermont, thought it might be well to examine the New-York ledger of Mr. Board. Mr. Thompson said that he might give them information on which to question him. It was finally decided to go to New-York today, and to have new subpoenas requiring the several witnesses to be ready to appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Board, Jesse Seligman, E. A. Adams, of Winslow, Langue & Co., and Nathan Appleton, of Boston, were subpoenaed to appear to-morrow.

The inquiry drifted off, and Mr. Powers referred to the giving up of two conflicting stories. He said that the committee should be heard to confirm or refute his testimony. Mr. Colne said to the committee that Mr. Thompson knew scarcely anything about the accounts, and